

BRAVE IN THE RANKS.

But as an Officer This Young Soldier Was a Lamentable Failure.

"Most good officers would make excellent soldiers," murmured the old staff officer, but all brave soldiers would not make fine officers-no, not by a big sight."

The time was just after supper, but the old soldier lay back with one leg thrown over the arm of his easy chair, and his face almost hidden behind the cigar smoke. The light, turned down, threw the dim, uncertain shadows of a misty past about the room. Battalions of shadows chased each other over the walls, and, through the cigar smoke, charging squadrons rushed batteries placed high upon the ceiling. It was the time for a story. Both the colonel and his Boswell recognized that, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I was thinking of a child I knew in Longstreet's corps," said the colonel, simply. "He was just 15, and a chap to be proud of. Longstreet saw him about the second fight. The general had ridden to the front, and there, far ahead of the line, was the boy. He was about the size of a woodtick, but he made enough noise for a brass band. The men were crouching and hiding behind cover, but to see that lad you would not have thought there was a tree or a rock in a hundred miles. Every time his gun went off it would almost knock him over. Then he would rub his shoulder, all the while jumping up and down and shouting: 'Give 'em h-l, boys! Give 'em h-l!'

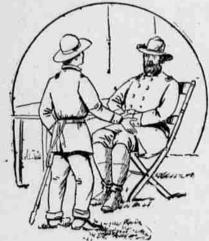
"Well, that time 'we give 'em h-l, and, in the charge, the boy was the first one over the breastworks. His commander was overjoyed to see it. After the fight the general sent for the youngster. The lad came and stood at attention before his officer as straight as you please. Gen. Longstreet complimented him on his bravery. Then he said: 'And why are you fighting, my

"Why, to be an officer, of course, gir,' replied the little hero. "All right, I'll make you a lieuten-

"In a week not an officer in the army

rould strut like the new lieutenant. and the new lieutenant showed signs of

"Then we had another fight. The bullets began 'to whistle and to sing, pervousness. He did not shout; 'Give em h-l' this time, but looked all white and scared. Of a sudden he dropped



"SHOOT ME IF YOU WANT TO."

his sword. Right before Gen. Longstreet's eyes the boy soldier ran away. "The general summoned him after the battle. The lieutenant came, fearful and penitent.

'Do you know I should have you shot, sir?' thundered the officer.

"'Yes, sir,' replied the boy. 'I don't know why I did it, but I just ran. I couldn't help it, sir. Shoot me if you want to, or give me my gun, and I'll win my straps again.'

"For a minute the general stared at his impudence, then said: 'I'll do it.' "In the next fight I was at the front with Longstreet. There was that boy, not a boy, but a fiend of battle, shouting, cheering, whooping, at the very front in every charge. Two men had to drag him away when we were forced back.

"After the fight Longstreet promptly had his straps returned to him. Again the youngster went in as an officer, and again he ran. For the second time Longstreet put the boy back in the ranks in disgrace, only to reappoint him after a fight. As usual, the boy lieutenant ran.

"Then, before he could be summoned, he sought out the general's tent. Longstreet looked at him sourly. 'What do you want?'

"The lad flung his sword on the ground and tore the straps from his shoulders. 'Take your d-n old sword,' he said. 'I wouldn't have it. I'm going back in the ranks.' And he stalked proudly from the presence of the astounded general and his staff.

"Three days later a boy hero fell. yards in advance of a charging gray line."

Very Pompous.

Quinn-Such pomposity in the army

is disgraceful. DeFonte-Pomposity?

'Yes; since Finn has been promoted to corporal he objects to his letters being marked 'private,' for fear people may think that is still his rank."-Chicago Daily News.

Friendly Consideration. "Did the girl encourage you any?" "Well, when I called she didn't appear herself, but she sent her mother in to see me instead of her father."-Indianapolis Journal.

A RATTLING FIRE.

Old Soldier's Story of Rav. Re cruits' Work with Magazine Rides.

The civil war was fought almost to ts close with the Springfield muzzleoader, but some of the last union regiments were armed with the Heary rifle, then comparatively new, a 15shooter, with a magazine which had to be taken out to be refilled. Some of the things that happened after one regiment was armed with Henrys are described below in the words of an old soldier, says the Youth's Companion.

"My old regiment," said he to R. B. Townshend, an English writer who has lived in the west, "got most terribly used up in one of them last campaigns before Richmond, and there wasn't more'n 50 of us left that wasn't either dead of wounds or sick or invalided out of the service. So what did they do but send us back to the base and reorganize us with a fresh lot of officers and about 900 newly drafted men.

"They were a pretty poor lot. I tell you, us fellers as had had four years of it and knew what soldiering was,



WHERE DID YOU GET THEM COFFEE MILLS?

we felt mighty sick at being paraded with all them last sweepings of the

"Well, they took our old Springfields away from us, and armed the regiment with them fine new brass-mounted Henry magazine rifles, and sent us right to the front.

"I liked the new gun well enough; twasn't a bad gun, the Henry; you hear me talk! But what I and my old chummies didn't relish was the notion o' going into action alongside of them 900 raw recruits. We hadn't much use for them, you bet! But there was no help for it, and the general he shoved us right along to the front, and then them recruits had to go under fire for the first time.

"'Forward!' says somebody, and we run forward till we come to a pasture with a fence on the far side, and a wood beyond it. There was a good few rebel sharpshooters in that wood, and right away they begun to belt a few shots into us. We'd ought to have run on, but we all stopped.

"'Fire!' says somebody. And then you'd ought to have heard them raw recruits whaling away. Every last man of them had his magazine emptied in about 25 seconds. Then come a lull, for they'd all got to stop firing to onet, and pull out their magazines and fill up with 15 more cartridges.

"And in that lull what d'ye reckon we heard?

"Why," said the old soldier, in answer to his own question, "a noise like a hailstorm over in them woods where the rebs were. It was only the leaves and the small twigs falling down from the high tops of the trees where them recruits' bullets had gone.

"I reckon they must have fired about 15,000 rounds up there. Fell down just like rain, them leaves did. You see, fellers like that, when they're excited, are dead sure to fire too high.

"Nor they didn't scare them rebs neither! Why, one of them helloed across the pasture to us: 'O Yank!' "Well, many a day I've talked with 'em like that before, across the field o'

battle, and so I sung out back: 'What is it, Johnny? Do you surender?' "'Surrender-no!' calls out the reb. 'But, O Yank,' says he, 'say! Where d'you get them coffee-mills?' "

Hunter McGuire and the Sheep. Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire, dead at he age of 65, was medical director of the army of the Shenandoah valley and of the Second army corps during the civil war, and being on Stonewall Jackson's staff, was closer to that brave soldier than any other man in the army, says the New York Press. One incident of his career is amusing. He was anxious to get into Richmond, and the Northern troops were anxious to keep him out. One night he came upon a body of confederate cavalry en route and in rout. The Yankees had just sent it flying for shelter behind stone fences. "What sheep are these?" Mc-Guire cried, giving the order to halt and re-form. The cavalrymen answered: "Baah, baah, baah!" from their hiding places. Thereafter throughout the conflict whenever any of that command came within sight and sound of Mc-Guire the welkin was made to ring with "Baah, baah, baah!" The doctor delivered a speech before the confederate veteran camp in this city several years ago, and as he left the hall a battered member whispered in his ear: "'Banh baah, baah!' Doctor: how about those

sheep before Richmond?" He Knew Her. Parke-It's a great thing, old man,

to have a wife that you can depend Lane-It is, indeed! Yours that

"Yes, sir! I know to an absolute certainty that she will exceed her allowance every month."-Puck.

When Fortune Frowns. Fortune is ofttimes kindest to those on whom she frowns.-Chicago Daily

OUR FOREIGN LETTER

Dealing with Commercial and Industrial Interests Abroad.

The Development of Ten Cultivation in India - To Insure Against Strikes in Austria, and Other Interesting Items.

Tea is one of the staple products, and is becoming one of the principal Cultivation of Tea articles of export

in India. United States, The plant in the wild state is a bushy shrub and sometimes a small tree, but in cultivation it is kept dwarfed by pruning. Like other plants long in cultivation, tea has produced several marked varieties which have been described as distinct species. The east has always been considered the home of the tea plant, China having grown it for centuries, although the original country of tea is not known; it has been found in a truly wild state in Assam. It may be cultivated in the east through a wide range from India to Japan. The industry, however, is not indigenous to India but rather a child by adoption. It is but little more than a century ago that an atplant in India; and it was not until as late as 1841 that the first public sale of tea occurred at Calcutta, which city seems to have ever since controlled the market of the Indian The area under tea culture in India

t the end of 1899 was over 516,732 acres, 65 per cent, of this acreage being in Assam in the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Surma rivers, 25 per cent, being in Bengal, and the other ten per cent, being divided between the northern provinces and the Punjab, in northern India, and Nilgiris, Malabar and Travancore, in southern India. The production of tea, is therefore, to the extent of nine-tenths of the whole area, limited to the two provinces of Assam and Bengal. There is a small area of 1,390 acres in Upper Burmah; but in this province the leaf produced is not made into tea, but is picked to be eaten by the Burmans, and the area and the production may therefore be left article. out of the account. There are also a few other small areas devoted to the culture, such as the Jaintia and Chittagong Hill tracts, Simla and Cochin.

The cultivation in India has been mainly concentrated in tracts where a heavy rainfall and a humid and equable climate permit the repeated flushes and pickings of the leaf. In the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Surma, the yield averages about 448 pounds to the acre; in Bengal, about 406 pounds, and in Darjeeling, about 281 pounds. In Travancore, the averacre. In the northwestern provinces, the yield per acre is 297 pounds. Elsewhere the yield is much lower. The area under tea has expanded from the last 15 years. In 1885, the area was about 284,000 acres; in 1899, it had increased to 516,732 acres, the increase being in the ratio of 82 per cent. The average addition in the last five years (23,241 acres) was much larger than the average addi-

ing years. increased in the past 15 years in much larger ratio than the area under cultivation; for, while the area has in- inent educators and representative production has been 161 per cent. In 1899, the production in Assam, where the season was favorable in most of the districts, increased by more than 18,000,000 pounds, and in Bengal by more than 4,000,000 pounds.

The number of persons employed in the tea industry in 1899 is returned at 558,001 (permanently) and 96,615 (temporarily), or, altogether, about two-thirds of a million people (654,-616 persons), which would work out to about 1.27 persons to the acre. The capital invested in tea plantation alone may safely be estimated to equal \$100,000,000.

---A number of Austrian manufacturers have recently formed an asso-Strike Insurance ciation for insurance ance against strikes. It is the

object of the association to indemnify its several members for all losses sustained by them from unjust strikes which may break out in their respective establishments, whether voluntary, sympathetic, or forced. Each member is to pay a weekly premium equal to from three to four per cent. of the amount of his pay roll. The indemnity to be paid to him in case of a strike is to be, tentatively, 50 per cent. of the wages paid to his employes for the week next preceding the suspension of work. It is provided, however, that no indemnity shall be paid if a committee of confidential agents appointed by the association shall, after a full investigation of all the circumstances, find the strike a justifiable one.

It is worthy of note that a report upon and discussion of the subject "Insurance against strikes" forms a prominent feature of the programme of the national convention of Austrian manufacturers, to be held this month.

It appears that this movement of industrial employers is not confined to Austria. It is reported that a similar insurance association, though on a smaller scale, has been organized in Leipzig. Both the Austrian and German associations, it appears, recognize in principle the justness of strikes; which is, at least in this country, an important concession to labor. Whether this recognition will have any practical result, remains for the present a are chiefly the impoverished Portumatter of conjecture.

The delay in obtaining the British concession for the proposed railway line from the Syri-

New Railway ta an coast at Haifa Syrin. to the city of Damaseus seems now to be at an end. It was supposed that a valid concesgion had been granted, and surveying and other preliminary work was going on, when it was claimed that one of the official signatures to a document relating to the concession was in dispute. The British embassy at Con-

the question is satisfactorily settled. The proposed line is to be of single track and is to be about 120 miles long. The most profitable business in sight will be the carrying of wheat from the fertile Hauran district to the coast, The road will also be a competitor for the through traffic which now goes over the narrow-gauge road from Damascus to Beirut, and it will have a distinct advantage over the latter on account of its easier grades.

stantinople has been at work upon the

matter, and it is now believed that

- ti-For three years the tweed industry in the Edinburgh district of Scot-The Scotch Tweed chiefly in Galaland - earried on Trade.

shiels, Hawick and Selkirk-has been seriously depressed. The depression has now reached a critical stage. In Galashiels alone a number of firms, employing between 400 tempt was made to cultivate the tea and 500 hands in all, have gone out of business, and their factories are standing idle. As a result of the bad trade since 1897, in that town there are nearly 500 workmen's dwellings empty, and the population has decreased fully 2,000. The firms that are still operating find it well-nigh impossible to do business at a profit.

The causes of the present bad condition of the trade are said by manufacturers to be (1) overproduction, (2) foreign tariffs, (3) the displacement of tweeds by flannel suitings, (4) the extreme fluctuations in the price of wool and (5) foreign competition. The last-named reason is one which the tweed manufacturers have been compelled to recognize only within the past year or two. S veral countries Scottish goods have become considerable producers of the same kind of This is particularly true of fabric. the United States, where the homemade cloth is keeping out the foreign

Some of the mill owners profess confidence that there will be a revival of their trade in the near future, while others regard as extremely gloomy the outlook for an industry which has been going down in a time of general its rival. prosperity.

For some years educationists and business men in Scotland have been Commercial Edu- giving attention to the subject of comeation in Scotland. mercial instruction in connection with the public schools age yield is stated at 644 pounds per and higher educational institutions. In January of this year the Edinburgh Merchant company and chamber of commerce and the Leith chamber of commerce remitted to a joint subcomyear to year without a pause during mittee the consideration of how the present system of education should be altered, so as to bring it in consonance with the needs of business men; with power to take such action as they might deem proper in support of the movement for rendering commercial

instruction more efficient and extendtion (13,365 acres) in the five preced- ed. The committee has just issued a report. It is explained in the first The quantity of tea produced has few pages what steps were taken to irs information. Forty-three wit DEOC nesses were examined, including promcreased 82 per cent., the increase in men of affairs, and in the course of the investigation the committee collected printed matter relating to the subject, consisting of productions by the witnesses, prospectuses, etc., of schools, and official reports on commercial education in certain continental countries and in the United States.

The main conclusions arrived at by the committee are, briefly:

(1) That commercial subjects prop erly so called should not be taught in the public schools, but that the study of arithmetic, of history and of geography should have a commercial application; the aim of the school course should be to give a sound general education fitting pupils for entering on a commercial career.

(2) The better teaching of modern languages is also a first necessity for the improvement of commercial education.

(5) Faculties of commerce should be established in the universities.

-0-The first estimate of the beet-sugar crop about to be garnered from the sugar-beet fields of Beet Sugar Prothe world has just duction, 1900. been published. Though these figures have been very carefully collected by most skillful agents in every beet-sugar-producing country, still they are to be considered as only approximately correct. They are as follows:

Country1900-1901, 1899-1900, 1898-99 Germany 1,575,000 1,708,631
Austria 1,050,000 1,108,637
France 1,060,000 977,850
Russia 940,000 910,000
Belgium 340,000 304,000
Holland 100,000 171,029
Other countries 345,000 253,929 830,13, 776,060 244,01 149,760 209,01 Total5,800,000 5,523,446 1,982,601

Had Fun with the Police. A waggish stranger complained to the police of Salina, Kan., that a resident of that town had fleeced him out of a \$40 bill. After the police had spent a day hunting for the rogue, and finally located the suspected man, it suddenly dawned upon the sleuths that there are

no \$40 bills. Are Too Proud to Beg.

No matter how poor a native of the Hawaiian islands may be, he is never seen begging. The only beggars there guese residents.

BIG RAILROAD DEAL.

forthern Pacific About to Pass Under the Control of Its Old Rival, the Great Northern,

The New York Mail and Express recently printed the following: "Two gigantic railroad deals, involv-

ing the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific on the one hand and the Atchison and Southern Pacific systems on the other, have just been completed and will shortly be announced. This statement is officially made by one of the highest executive officials of the Northern Pacific rail. way, who admits his company is about to pass under the control of the Great Northern.

"President Hill, of the Great Northern, is acting in close harmony with J. Pierpont Morgan, who is the chief factor in the management of the Northern Pacific, and it is for the



(President and Master Mind of the Great

purpose of putting through the big combination that the Northern Pacific voting trust has been dissolved.

for Messrs. Hill and Morgan recognize that the laws of certain western that formerly were large consumers of states would not permit of such a

"Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill, acting with the Deptsche bank of Berlin, which has always been a large owner of Northern Pacific stock, have pooled their interests in Northern Pacific and have recently greatly added to their holdings of its shares until they now have a majority in the great pool. This is to be turned over to the Great Northern, giving the latter control of

"The Great Northern, it is believed, will pay for this huge block of Northern Pacific stock by the issue of new Great Northern common stock or by means of a new security yet to be determined.

"Mr. Hill and several of his friends will enter the directory of the Northern Pacific, some of Mr. Morgan's associates in the Northern Pacific will be elected directors in the Great Northern, and Union Pacific interests will also have representatives in the boards of the other two northern railroads.

"It is in furtherance of this colossal deal that Mr. Hill has decided to relinquish the presidency of the Great Northern to his son-in-law, Samuel Hill, who is now general manager of the company. Mr. Hill will remain as chairman of the board of directors."

A BEAUTIFUL CHURCH.

Savannah's New Cathedral One of the Finest Gothic Edifices in the Country.

The most important church service held in the United States for many years was the recent dedication by Most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, arch bishop of Ephesus and papal delegate to the United States, of the Cathedra of St. John the Baptist at Savannah Ga. It attracted to the city the most



SAVANNAH'S CATHEDRAL. (New Catholic House of Worthip Recently Dedicated.)

distinguished list of Catholic prelates that ever visited that city at one time The cathedral spires rise to a height of 218 feet. The transept has a edpth of 110 feet and is a little more than 80 feet in width. The floor is of marble and the seating capacity is 1,100. The old cathedral was destroyed by fire on February 6, 1898. The walls were left standing and the new cathedral has been built directly on the site and along the architectural lines of the old. The building is Gothic in design, is absolutely fireproof and cost between \$150, 000 and \$200,000. The main altar, which is entirely of marble, is a gift from the priests of the United States to the memory of the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas A. Becker, who was in control of the diocese at the time of the destruction of the church by fire. There are other gifts from members of the cathedral that add greatly to the beauty of the

DO YOU FEEL LIKE THISP

ALL OF RESHIPS PRINCIPLES

43

Pen Picture for Women.

"I am so nervous, there is not a well inch in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach and have indigestion horribly, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing flesh. This headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics; there is a weight in the lower part of my howels hearing down all the of my bowels bearing down all the time, and pains in my groins and thighs; I cannot sleep, walk, or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over; no one ever suffered as I do."

This is a description of thousands of cases which come to Mrs. Pinkham's attention daily. An inflamed and ul-cerated condition of the neck of the womb can produce all of these symp-



ARS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

toms, and no woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is absolutely no need of it. The subject of our por-trait in this sketch, Mrs. Williams of Englishtown, N.J., has been entirely cured of such illness and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Comand no woman should allow pound, and the guiding advice of Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass.

No other medicine has such a record for absolute cures, and no other medi-cine is "just as good." Women who want a cure should insist upon getting Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound when they ask for it at a store. "There is to be no consolidation or leasing of one property to another, your troubles. Her advice is free.



BEST

\$3.00

SHOE

\$3.50



What Shall We Have for Dessert? This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

pared in two minutes. No boiling!

baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Rasp-berry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

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